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NIDDERDALE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1958

by

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31.12.58

Chairman : Colonel S. Rhodes, C.B., D.S.O.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor Baden Powell

Councillor Mrs. V. O. Ambler	Councillor F. Hildreth
„ S. Bellerby	„ J. D. Leather
„ W. Bellerby	„ E. L. Lofthouse
„ Brig. G. S. Brunskill, M.C., C.B.E	„ Col. O. V. C. Meysey Thompson
„ J. W. D. Cariss	„ T. J. Nelson
„ J. Cooper, J.P.	„ J. Orton
„ Mrs. F. G. Dent	„ S. E. Parker
„ H. Eaddie	„ H. Procter
„ N. Fawcitt	„ G. E. Richardson
„ H. W. Frape	„ E. Slater
„ J. R. Goldthorpe	„ T. T. Stephenson
„ A. T. Gregson	„ Major Whately Thompson, J.P.
„ J. A. Hardcastle	„ G. R. Yeoman

NIDDERDALE RURAL DISTRICT
PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health :

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

J. A. G. GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector :

W. H. DINGSDALE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

G. TEALE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

J. KEIR, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Clerical Staff : Engineer Surveyor and Health Department :

Miss D. I. ANDERTON

Mrs. M. ROLLINSON

Miss I. M. MITCHELL.

Telephone No.:
Knaresborough 3168.

Claro Chambers,
High Street,
Knaresborough.
June, 1959.

To the Chairman and Members of the

NIDDERDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit for your information and consideration my Annual Report for the year 1958.

The population of the rural district shows a steady and continuous increase. In 1947 when I commenced my duties in Nidderdale as Medical Officer of Health the population was 13,200 as compared with 16,300 at the present time. The main increase has been in the parishes of Nether Poppleton and Upper Poppleton where the population has more than doubled during this period.

There was little infectious disease in the district during the year though seven cases of poliomyelitis were notified but of these, five did not develop any paralysis. Diagnosis of these non-paralytic cases would have been most uncertain if it had not been for the help of the virus section of the Public Health Laboratory at Seacroft which, in each case, was successful in isolating the poliomyelitis virus and confirming the diagnosis. A few years ago this investigation would not have been possible.

A 100 years ago a new-born baby had an average expectation of life of 40 years. At the present time the expectation of life is 70 for a boy and 74 for a girl. This increase of the life span is largely due to the decrease in infectious disease which is, in part, due to improved hygiene and immunisation procedure. Smallpox, cholera, typhoid fever and summer diarrhoea have virtually disappeared and with advance in medical treatment such infections as tuberculosis and pneumonia have a greatly reduced fatality rate. The increased longevity has, however, brought problems in its train and the care and housing of the elderly is a modern public health challenge. Most old people wish to remain in their well-loved own home surroundings as long as possible and in this desire the Home Help Service and

Home Nursing Service can achieve much. In rural areas neighbours often give much friendly assistance and by calling in from time to time prevent the gloom of loneliness engulfing the elderly.

As will be noticed from the sanitary section of this report 92% of the population now have a piped water supply and a scheme has been prepared to further extend this service to South Stainley. Still further development of facilities for improved sewage disposal are required for a number of parishes though yearly progress is being made in this direction.

I desire to acknowledge the support and assistance I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Council and to record my appreciation of the work of Mr. Dingsdale and his staff.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

D. D. PAYNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1958

Area (acres)	....	....	....	....	....	....	75,009
Population (mid-summer, 1958, estimated by the Registrar General)	....	....	....	....	....	....	16,330
Number of inhabited houses, March 31st, 1958	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,470
Rateable Value, March 31st, 1958	....	....	....	....	....	....	£137,514
Product of Penny Rate, March 31st, 1958	....	....	....	....	....	....	£525
Live Births	....	....	....	....	....	....	207
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	....	....	....	....	....	....	12.7
Still-births	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	....	....	....	....	....	....	23.6
Total live and still-births	....	....	....	....	....	....	212
Infant deaths	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	....	....	....	....	....	....	43.5
" " " " " " " legitimate	....	....	....	....	....	....	43.5
" " " " " " " illegitimate	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Neo Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)	....	....	....	....	....	....	38.6
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.3
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Deaths	....	....	....	....	....	....	170
Death rate per 1,000 population	....	....	....	....	....	....	10.4
Deaths from heart and circulatory diseases (74)	....	....	....	....	....	....	4.53
Deaths from vascular lesions of the nervous system (17)	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.04
Deaths from cancer (30)	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.84
Deaths from respiratory diseases (7)	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.43
*Adjusted birth rate	....	....	....	....	....	....	15.8
*Adjusted death rate	....	....	....	....	....	....	11.0

* Adjusted by Area Comparability factors supplied by the Registrar General. The adjustment which for births is 1.25 and deaths 1.06 makes allowance for the changing age structure of the population.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN NIDDERDALE RURAL DISTRICT, 1958

Causes of Death							1958	
							Male	Female
All Causes							86	84
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
2	Tuberculosis, other ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
4	Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
8	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	9
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
16	Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	...	...	...	...	...	21	8
18	Coronary disease, angina ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
19	Hypertension with heart disease ..	...	...	...	...	...	20	1
20	Other heart diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	21
21	Other circulatory diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
22	Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
23	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
24	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
25	Other diseases of respiratory system ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
31	Congenital malformations ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined disease: ..	...	...	...	...	...	10	17
33	Motor vehicle accidents ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
34	All other accidents ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
35	Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Total							170	

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1. Population.

The population estimated by the Registrar General at the end of June, 1958, was 16,330, an increase of 80 as compared with the estimated population of the previous year.

2 Social Conditions.

The rural district comprises 50 parishes and the chief industry of the area is farming.

3. Births.

(a) Live Births.

The number of births registered in Nidderdale during the year was 50, 29 males and 21 females, but the corrected figure supplied by the Registrar General, which takes into account inward and outward transfers, was 207, 115 males and 92 females.

The birth rate, when adjusted by the area comparability factor as given by the Registrar General, was 15·8 per thousand of the population which was 0·6 less than the rate for England and Wales (16·4).

There were 11 illegitimate births, 7 males and 4 females, representing 5·3 per cent of the live births.

(b) Still Births.

4 still-births, 1 male and 3 females, were registered during the year. The corrected figure supplied by the Registrar General and adjusted for inward and outward transfers was 5, 1 male and 4 females. This gave a still-birth rate of 23·6 per thousand live and still-births compared with 21·6 for England and Wales.

4. Deaths.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 112, 58 males and 54 females, but the number of deaths of residents corrected for inward and outward transfers by the Registrar General was 170, 86 males and 84 females. The crude death rate was 10·4 per thousand, but when adjusted in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General, the rate was increased to 11·0 per thousand, as compared with

11.7 for England and Wales.

The causes of death are shown in the table on page 7.

5. Infant Mortality.

During the year 9 resident infants, 8 males and 1 female, died before reaching their first birthday. The cause of these deaths was in 4 cases due to premature birth, in 2 cases due to congenital abnormalities and in 1 case each due to birth injury, pneumonia, and asphyxia. 8 of these babies died in hospital within two days of birth. The child who died of pneumonia died at home when one month old. The infant mortality rate was 43.5 per thousand live births compared with the rate of 22.5 for England and Wales.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Public Health Officers of the Authority.

The names and qualifications of these are set out on page 3.

2 Health Services.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory is situated at Seacroft Hospital, Leeds. Specimens of milk and other food stuffs, including ice-cream, are taken there for examination.

The routine bacteriological examination of clinical material such as throat swabs is undertaken at the Hospital Laboratory at the Harrogate General Hospital, but any special investigation into outbreaks of infection is carried out at the Leeds Public Health Laboratory.

The chemical analysis of water is carried out by Messrs. Richardson and Jaffé, Bradford. The assessment of plumbo solvency is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Wakefield.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

Ambulance facilities are provided by the West Riding County Council from an area station situated at the Parade Garage, Harrogate, with sub-stations covering the outer areas at Ripon and Pateley Bridge. The service is provided free under the National Health Service and besides dealing with accident cases, etc., covers the removal of infectious cases to hospital.

The 5 ambulances are all equipped with short wave wireless transmission and reception apparatus, enabling information to be passed to and from a central control. By this means, ambulances can be diverted to accidents and other emergencies and can save life and time. The Harrogate Station has its own transmitter, together with a monitor set which receives full information from the main control at Birkenshaw, near Bradford.

3. Divisional Health Services

The Divisional Health Services covering the areas of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Nidderdale, are administered from the Divisional Health Office, Municipal Offices, Harrogate.

These services include School Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, Home Nursing, Home Help, and Mental Health Services. Brief details of these services are as follows :—

(a) **School Health Services.**

(i) **School Nurses.**

School nursing was carried out in the Nidderdale Rural District by five school nurses who are also health visitors.

(ii) **School Medical Examinations.**

Children attending schools in Nidderdale are examined at periodic intervals. There are four medical examinations undertaken during the period the children attend school. The first at school entry, at eight years, at eleven years, and as school leavers. Arrangements are made for the treatment of any defects found at these examinations, children being referred either to their own doctor, to the hospital, or to special clinics for such treatment.

224 routine school medical examinations were carried out during the year. In addition 15 special inspections were also carried out.

(iii) **Inspection for Cleanliness.**

2,016 inspections of children's hair were made by the school nurses during the year. 5 children were found to have either head lice or the eggs of head lice in the hair and their parents were instructed on methods of cleansing.

(iv) **School Clinics.**

Minor Ailment Clinics are held in Harrogate and Knaresborough. A general School Clinic is held in Harrogate for children requiring a more complete medical examination than is possible at the school. Children attending schools in the Rural District of Nidderdale are referred as required to both these Clinics and to the following Special Clinics which are held in Harrogate :—

Cardiac
Orthopædic
Ear, Nose and Throat
Sunlight

Speech Therapy
Ophthalmic
Child Guidance
Orthoptic

The Orthoptic Clinic is concerned with children who are suffering from squint, and eye exercises are given to help the children overcome this condition.

Children resident in Nidderdale suffering from behaviour disorders are referred to the Child Guidance Clinic at 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate, which is held at weekly intervals. Dr. J. H. Kahn is the Psychiatrist in charge and attached to this clinic is a Psychiatric Social Worker and an Educational Psychologist.

A Dental Clinic at Chain Lane, Knaresborough, is provided for children whose schools are within easy distance of Knaresborough. For the more distant schools in Nidderdale, treatment is provided by means of a Mobile Dental Treatment Unit. In addition to the treatment given at these two clinics, the school dentist visits the schools periodically to inspect the children's teeth referring such children for treatment as necessary. Mr. F. Buzza, the School Dental Surgeon attached to the Mobile Dental Unit carried out 3,034 inspections of school children and treated 442 of these children.

(v) Handicapped Children.

Children are specially examined when it is considered that they are two or three years educationally retarded at school, this examination takes place whenever possible at the child's own home. In certain cases special education is advised and at the end of the year there were 3 children resident in the Nidderdale Rural District who were educationally sub-normal, all of whom were attending residential special schools for this reason.

Children who are medically or physically handicapped are recommended for admission to special schools when this is considered desirable. 1 blind boy, 2 deaf children, 2 epileptic children, and 2 physically handicapped children, were attending residential special schools.

(vi) Employment of School Children.

The County Council has bye-laws relating to the employment of children of compulsory school age. Under these bye-laws children are required to be medically examined by the School Medical Officer, within two weeks of the date when employment begins, to ascertain that such employment will not be prejudicial to the child's health.

5 boys and 4 girls, who were undertaking part-time employ-

ment as errand boys, shop assistants, or in the delivery of newspapers, were medically examined during 1958.

(vii) **Employment of School Leavers.**

There is close liaison with the Youth Employment Officer, and medical reports are made from time to time to this officer on children who are leaving school and who are, in some way, handicapped. Information is given as to any occupation which would not be suitable for a particular child on medical grounds. Where the disability is severe, and the parents give consent in writing, more detailed medical reports are given in order that the case may be registered under the Disabled Persons Act. This Act gives certain advantages to disabled persons, these include priority in gaining suitable employment.

(b) **Maternity and Child Welfare.**

(i) **Maternity Services.**

206 births, including 3 still-births, were notified in respect of Nidderdale residents during the year. 51 of these confinements took place at home attended by West Riding County Council domiciliary midwives and 1 took place at home attended by a midwife in private practice. 78 births took place in the Harrogate General Hospital, 36 in the Carlton Lodge Maternity Home, Harrogate, 14 in the Ripon Maternity Hospital, 16 in the York Maternity Hospital, and 10 in other institutions.

Expectant mothers desiring to attend mothercraft classes are invited to classes held either in Harrogate or in Knaresborough. Instruction in breathing exercises, muscular exercises, and relaxation, is an important part of the course.

(ii) **Child Welfare Centres.**

These centres are held at Boroughbridge, Poppleton and Whixley. In addition an advice centre is held at Hildebrand Barracks, Harrogate.

318 children attended these centres during the year, making a total number of 2,196 attendances, 86 of these children attended for the first time.

(iii) **Mobile Clinic.**

The Mobile Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic continued to serve this area during the year, visiting the villages of Burton Leonard, Hampsthwaite Killinghall, Follifoot, and Scotton.

Mothers with children under five form the majority of users of the clinic, 116 such children attended, making in all 481 attendances. Immunisation against diphtheria, vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis, and in the case of the younger children immunisation against whooping cough, are carried out.

(iv) **Distribution of Welfare Foods.**

The distribution of welfare foods continued throughout the year from the 4 child welfare centres and 7 other distribution centres consisting of a post office and six private houses. The foods comprise National Dried Milk, orange juice, cod liver oil, and vitamins A and D tablets.

1,251 tins of National Dried Milk, 3,624 bottles of orange juice, 473 bottles of cod liver oil, and 199 packets of vitamins A and D tablets were issued.

(c) **Home Nursing Service.**

Seven home nurses have undertaken work in the area during the year and their services are much appreciated by the community. The great majority of patients availing themselves of the home nursing facilities are elderly chronic sick persons suffering from some medical disability, but one third of the visits made were for injections only.

(d) **Home Help Service.**

At the end of the year 16 part-time home helps were employed in Nidderdale. The total number of hours worked during the year was 9,550.

Assistance was given by the home helps to 62 cases. 15 of these cases were due to illness in the home, excluding illness of aged persons and 31 cases related to illness or infirmity of the aged. Home helps were supplied to 13 maternity cases, to 1 expectant mother, and in 2 cases to care for children whilst the mothers were ill.

(e) **Mental Health Service.**

At the end of the year there were 21 mental defectives under statutory supervision and 2 under voluntary supervision. They were visited by the Mental Health Social Worker who also visited 4 cases of mental illness. A period of "short stay" in hospital was arranged for 2 of the defectives to give some relief to the parents. At the end of the year 3 defectives were awaiting

admission to institutions. 8 of the older defectives were in full-time employment.

3 children attended the Group Training Class which, since April, has met daily, Monday to Friday, from 9-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. in the Theosophical Hall, East Parade, Harrogate. Transport is provided for the children who attend.

The Home Teacher visited 4 older defectives in their homes to give training in handicrafts.

THE PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND THEIR CONTROL

The number of cases notified is set out on page 19.

1. **Scarlet Fever.**

4 cases of scarlet fever were notified as compared with 1 case in 1957. 2 patients were admitted to hospital and 2 were satisfactorily isolated at home.

2. **Measles.**

76 cases of measles were notified as compared with 99 during 1957. Half of these cases were notified during the last three weeks of December and occurred mainly in children attending primary schools.

3 **Whooping Cough.**

29 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year as compared with 26 cases during the previous year. More than half the cases were resident in the Kirk Hammerton district. All had mild attacks.

4. **Pneumonia.**

8 cases of lobar and 2 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified as compared with 12 cases during 1957. There were no fatal cases but 2 of the cases of lobar pneumonia were admitted to hospital.

5. **Sonne Dysentery.**

3 cases of Sonne dysentery were notified, 2 being in adults and 1 in a school child. These cases were mild and cleared up within a week.

6. **Erysipelas.**

1 case of erysipelas was notified in a woman aged thirty-two, which cleared up rapidly with antibiotic treatment.

7. **Poliomyelitis.**

7 cases of poliomyelitis were notified. 5 of these were non-

paralytic but had pain and stiffness of the neck, feverishness, and headache. The diagnosis was confirmed in each case by the isolation of poliovirus, serological type 1. Of the 2 cases who developed paralysis, neither had been immunised against the infection. One was a girl aged six who had slight weakness of one leg which completely cleared up. The other case occurred in a baby aged eleven months who had weakness of the back muscles and of both legs. There is no weakness remaining in the back muscles but there is still weakness in the lower part of both legs for which the child is receiving orthopædic treatment.

8. Tuberculosis.

1 male and 1 female were notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 female from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. 5 patients with pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 patient suffering from tuberculosis of the spine were admitted to hospital. There were no deaths during the year.

9. Other Notifiable Diseases.

It is satisfactory to record that there was no case of diphtheria, food poisoning, or puerperal pyrexia notified during the year.

10. Preventive Inoculations.

(a) Diphtheria Immunisation.

123 immunisations were carried out in Nidderdale during the year. In addition 142 reinforcing injections were given to children in whom the degree of immunity had been diminished by the length of time since their initial inoculation.

Although fortunately there have been no cases of diphtheria notified for some years, it is still important that children should be protected against this unpleasant illness. For the first time for a number of years the figures for diphtheria in England and Wales have shown a slight increase.

(b) Whooping Cough Immunisation.

98 immunisations against whooping cough were carried out during the year.

(c) Tetanus Immunisation.

67 children were immunised against tetanus. These immu-

isations were given either in combination with diphtheria vaccine or combined with diphtheria and whooping cough vaccine.

(d) **Smallpox Vaccination.**

113 vaccinations against smallpox and 16 re-vaccinations were carried out in the area during the year. This shows a vaccination acceptance rate of over 50 per cent which compares favourably with the figures for England and Wales for which the acceptance rate is less than 40 per cent.

(e) **Poliomyelitis Vaccination.**

At the commencement of the year, the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme was extended to cover all children between the ages of six months and fifteen years inclusive. Expectant mothers were also offered this protection. In the Nidderdale Rural District 943 children and 25 expectant mothers were vaccinated against poliomyelitis during the year. There were no unpleasant after-effects following these vaccinations.

(f) **Tuberculosis Vaccination.**

The parents of thirteen year old school children attending schools maintained by the Local Education Authority were given the opportunity of accepting vaccination with B.C.G. for their children.

It is first necessary to find out which children need this vaccination and this is determined by the Mantoux test, which is a skin test showing whether the child has already acquired a natural resistance to tuberculosis, or whether vaccination is desirable.

33 children received this preliminary Mantoux test which showed it was desirable for 21 children to receive the B.C.G. vaccination, all of whom were vaccinated during the year.

11. **Mass Radiography.**

The Mass Radiography Unit did not visit Nidderdale during 1958.

Age Groups of Notified Cases of Infectious Diseases for the year 1958 :—

No. of Cases Notified Ages—Years	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pnuemonia	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Poliomyelitis
Under 1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
1—2	—	4	8	—	—	—	—
3—4	1	8	5	—	—	—	1
5—9	3	47	10	—	1	—	4
10—14	—	15	5	1	—	—	—
15—24	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
25 and over	—	1	1	8	1	1	—
Total notified	4	76	29	10	3	1	7
No of cases admitted to Hospital	2	—	—	2	—	—	3
Total No of Deaths of Notified Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

This section of the Act gives authority to order the removal to Hospital, or part III accomodation, of persons in need of care and attention where this is not being provided in their own homes. No case was dealt with under this section during 1958.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER AND SURVEYOR FOR THE YEAR 1958

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Rural District Council of Nidderdale.**

I beg to submit for your information and consideration my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1958.

In spite of the steady increase in the amount of routine and administrative work of the Department throughout the year, generally speaking the work has proceeded smoothly. The number of applications for Byelaw and Planning consent continues to show an increase and during the year no less than 435 applications were dealt with. One of the greatest difficulties is maintaining adequate supervision of new building work as it proceeds and towards the end of the year this difficulty was amplified when staff changes took place.

The area is now very well supplied with piped water and a further improvement will be the new bore at Dunsforth. Increased pumping rates will assist quicker recovery and benefit some of the branch mains where low pressures are experienced.

The increase in the number of new houses being constructed has had its impact on the scavenging scheme. The larger carrying capacity of the new S. & D. Freighters avoided the necessity of increasing the labour force to maintain this service, although over the past 10 years there has been an increase of 800 houses.

The general public are making increased use of the advice and information given to them from the Department and the number of enquiries and interviews dealt with is very considerable.

Once again I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their kindness and understanding, and for the encouragement they have always given to members of my staff and myself. I am grateful to the Medical Officer of Health for his friendly co-operation and advice and to all the members of my staff, foreman and workmen for their loyalty and co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. DINGSDALE.

1. Water Supplies.

(a) Private Supplies.

Practically the whole District is now served by piped water and it is estimated that only 8% of the population are relying on private supplies such as wells and boreholes. In varying degrees some part of the following communities/villages still require a public supply :—

Beckwithshaw (Shawfield Head)

Ripley (private supply piped into houses)

Nidd (private supply piped into houses)

Walkingham Hill (private supply piped into houses)

Kettlesing

*South Stainley

*The Ministry of Housing & Local Government have now approved a scheme for this village and work is expected to commence in 1959.

Throughout the year 36 samples of water were taken for analysis from private sources. 20 were found to be unsatisfactory, but these were taken from the South Stainley area in support of the proposal for a mains water supply.

Routine sampling of the private supply to the village of Ripley continued throughout the year. 12 samples were taken and all proved to be satisfactory.

There is no risk of "plumbo solvency" from supplies in this district.

Generally speaking, where unsatisfactory samples are taken from private houses, owners are very co-operative in ultimately providing mains water.

Towards the end of the year negotiations were still proceeding to try to secure improvement in the pressure of water, taken in bulk, from Harrogate Corporation mains affording a supply to Plompton.

(b) Public Supplies.

The Council's own undertakings at Grafton and Burton Leonard supply 30 parishes within the district with piped water in detail. Harrogate Waterworks Department supply a further

12 parishes and 3 are supplied by York Waterworks Company. 92% of the population now enjoys a piped water supply and there are relatively few of the 669 farms and small-holdings without a pure and wholesome supply.

A quarter of a million gallons per day is derived from 3 boreholes at Grafton Waterworks and although hard when pumped, all water is treated down to 8° by fully automatic base exchange plant before being passed into service. Consumption of water has increased by 87% in the last 10 years.

58 miles of mains, of varying classes and sizes, pumping and softening plant, boosters, etc., are maintained by 2 full time attendants.

Schemes were prepared during the year to afford :—

- i) Piped water to the village of South Stainley, including a new 6" borehole and pressure set.
- ii) An outline scheme for a new link main between Ferrensby and Staveley.

By the end of the year the Ministry had approved both schemes.

Your Consulting Engineer prepared a scheme for a new 24" borehole at Lower Dunsforth, and, having received Ministry approval, this work is expected to commence early next year. From preliminary calculations it is anticipated that this new source will be a great asset to the Council, yielding, it is estimated, 500,000 gallons per day as an artesian bore.

Mains extensions to Moor End, Staveley and Copgrove, prepared in the Department last year, were commenced and completed.

45 samples for bacteriological examination were taken from public supplies during the year and in every case the result was satisfactory.

2. Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

(a) Sewers and Works (Satisfactory).

With the increase in the number of premises being converted to waterborne sanitation and the increasing quantity of water consumed, there is little doubt that the volume of sewage treated at your various works is annually becoming a greater problem.

Recorded flows to the new works at Boroughbridge and Kirk Hammerton show that 86,000,000 and 56,000,000 gallons are treated annually—or at the Boroughbridge works approximately 1,500,000 gallons per ^{WEEK} day. During the past year your staff have had to spend a greater portion of their time in handling the larger volume of sludge at all works, particularly Boroughbridge and Kirk Hammerton. By direct labour, additional drying platforms have been constructed at Boroughbridge works and some form of mechanised handling must soon be considered. Sludge digestors would be an asset at the Kirk Hammerton works. By predigestion, larger volumes of sludge can be retained during inclement weather and dealt with when weather conditions permit. 5 of the 6 open drying beds were completely emptied and regraded during the year at Boroughbridge works.

One attendant is now employed full time at the Boroughbridge works. With time lost through sickness and holiday periods, one other attendant's time is virtually non-productive throughout the year.

The old abandoned works at Boroughbridge, which was considered to be a danger to children and trespassers, was practically all demolished during the year in conjunction with the Royal Engineers. If some form of mechanical equipment was available, the site of the old works could be used advantageously to deal with excess sludge from the Tutt Valley Works.

(b) Sewers and Works (Unsatisfactory).

The following parishes have, in varying degrees, inadequate sewers and/or works and must be considered for improved schemes as soon as possible :—

Arkendale	Follifoot
Allerton	Hessay
*Brearton	Hampsthwaite
*Burton Leonard	Knapton
Cattal	Moor Monkton
Coneythorpe	*Roecliffe
*Copgrove	*Rufforth
Upper & Lower Dunsforth	South Stainley
Kettlesing	*Lund Lane, Killinghall
Flaxby	

* Schemes prepared and awaiting approval or in advanced stages of negotiation by the end of the year.

Your foreman and staff continue to make every effort to reduce pollution and nuisance to a minimum in the above parishes pending proper schemes.

All works, pumps and ejectors are maintained by your own workmen.

(c) **Trade Effluents.**

The industrial laundry, established at Boroughbridge in 1956 discharges sewage at the rate of 62,500 gallons per week into the Council's sewers for treatment at the Tutt Valley Works under a trade effluent agreement.

This provides for the effluent to be pre-treated down to agreed standards before discharging to the Council's sewers. Regular inspections are made at these premises to see that the terms of the agreement are being maintained.

Two samples of effluent were submitted to the Yorkshire Ouse River's Board for analysis, and in each case the samples proved satisfactory.

An additional "use" of these premises was granted by your Planning Committee during the year to use part of the out-buildings for manufacturing joinery. This additional activity does not affect the trade effluent agreement.

(d) **Cesspit Emptyier.**

The 800 gallon tanker which is now nearly 5 years old **continues** to afford an excellent service to outlying properties relying on private septic tanks, and also to Local Authority owned works. Its services are also requested by adjoining Authorities, on a rechargeable basis.

An income of £345 was received from private sources for the emptying of tanks and the relieving of choked drainage systems—184 requests being made for its use. A further 262 visits were made to assist in maintaining Council owned tanks and smaller sewage works, and its services are particularly useful at the Kirk Hammerton works in dealing with the large volume of sludge.

Your foreman has used this vehicle on 41 occasions to relieve choked sewers, including the cleansing and flushing of branch sewers. Routine greasing and maintenance is carried out by the driver.

(e) **Labour.**

Your foreman and 8 attendants maintain all sewage works, gutters, sewers and tips throughout the district, which include 14 pumps and 3 ejector stations. The scheme of pump maintenance, carried out by direct labour, yields a saving in cost; having been in operation for some 3 years, the staff are now capable of handling breakdowns with a minimum of delay. Specialized electrical work is carried out by local contractors. 29 choked sewers were dealt with during the year.

(f) **General.**

Apart from the Boroughbridge works which carries a full time attendant, the remaining works are covered by the foreman conveying attendants from site to site as required. During the year the policy of changing the foreman's 15 cwt. Ford van annually, at an agreed figure, was continued with satisfactory results.

Apart from normal routine maintenance of pumps, sewage works and sewers (which includes all painting and decoration of pump-houses) other incidental works were completed by direct labour such as :—

- i) The installation of the new Kent Venturi recording meter at Poppleton Pumping Station No. 1.
- ii) Emergency works to maintain the 9" sewer at Poppleton which totally subsided in running sand.
- iii) Freeing a long length of agricultural tile at Burton Leonard which had been choked for many years.
- iv) 200 yds. site fencing at the Central Tip at Lingerfield.
- v) Demolition and site clearance of derelict cottage at Grafton.
- vi) Erection of Street Nameplates.
- vii) Improvements to Killinghall outfall sewer.

(g) **Sanitary Accommodation and Privy Conversions.**

Informal action by your Officers secured the conversion of 60 privies and pail closets to waterborne sanitation, and it is now recorded by a recent survey that 88.9% of the total number of dwellings throughout the area are provided with W.C.'s. 37 new septic tanks were installed where mains drainage was not readily available.

State of Sanitary Accomodation :—

Privies	...	....	....	439
Pails	....	....	....	57
W.C's.	....	....	....	4372

The making of "improvement grants" to owners desirous of modernizing properties considerably assists the drive against the abolition of privies and pail closets.

In the 10 year period 1948/58 a total of 938 privies and pail closets have been converted to waterborne sanitation—an average of 93 per year.

(h) Rivers, Streams and Watercourses.

Regular inspections of the Council's sewage works and outfalls are made by Officers of the Rivers Boards, and routine samples taken for analysis to ensure that treated effluents comply with their standards.

Of the samples taken during the year, only one was reported as "unsatisfactory" and this was from the Kirk Hammerton works. At that time the attendant had been employed on other work for a longer period than usual, and upon resumption of normal routine the effluent quickly improved.

Your technical officers are constantly securing improvement to private installations in the course of routine duties in an attempt to improve the quality of sewage effluent discharging to streams and watercourses.

Standard septic tank and filterbed designs, instituted by the Department a few years ago, are becoming popular amongst builders and architects. Being approved and recommended by the Yorkshire Ouse River Board, installations carried out in accordance with these typical plans are automatically approved with a minimum of delay.

Friendly and co-operative working with the Officers of the Yorkshire Ouse River Board continued throughout the year and I would once again like to record my appreciation for their help and advice given to the Department.

3. Cleansing.

(a) Collection of Refuse.

A fortnightly collection of refuse was maintained throughout

the year from all properties within the area (apart from a few isolated farms which are visited by special arrangement.) The district is still divided into 4 collection areas.

Without the employment of additional staff and vehicles, or the purchase of larger carrying capacity vehicles, it is becoming more and more apparent that the staff are hard pressed to maintain the fortnightly collection. This is understandable when it is considered that refuse has to be handled from an **additional** 800 houses which have been constructed since the scheme was introduced over 10 years ago, and some 2,288 additional bins are being emptied.

Towards the end of the year the Council received delivery of a second larger carrying capacity 18 cu. yd. "fore and aft" tipper. The value of the first of these vehicles (purchased in June, 1957) has already become evident in the Poppleton area, where, without the larger vehicle, additional labour would be required to maintain the service.

It is hoped that by continuing this policy of purchasing larger vehicles, as the older Fordsons come ready for renewal, it will not only be possible to maintain the service but to introduce a weekly collection in the Urbanized areas of Poppleton, Boroughbridge and Killinghall.

Collection Vehicles—

10 cu. yd. Ford Side Loaders	....	....	2
18 cu. yd. Fore & Aft Tippers	....	....	2
Total Fleet Mileage	...	...	34263
Bins Emptied	..	...	5157
Pails Emptied	....	....	57
Privies Cleansed	....	....	439
Number of Loads	..	....	1921
Tonnage of Refuse Handled	....	....	6300
Workmen Employed (2 per vehicle)	....	....	8

Weekly washing, greasing and routine servicing of all vehicles is carried out by the drivers and staff, using the pressure greasing equipment at Lingerfield Depot. This undoubtedly leads to a saving on maintenance costs.

The two larger 18 cu. yd. vehicles are inspected by a works fitter four times per year and a report issued on their general

condition ; minor running adjustments are also carried out at the same time. The two older Fordsons are serviced every 5,000 miles by the main Agents.

There is a growing need to house these vehicles centrally at the Lingerfield Depot, where improved facilities could be made available for washing, greasing and generally maintaining them under better supervision than exists at the moment.

(b) Disposal.

The 16 acre disused quarry site, owned by the Council at Lingerfield, together with the 4 acre brickworks yard at Green Hammerton (rented from the West Riding County Council) are the two established sites for controlled tipping of refuse.

In the case of the Lingerfield site, the majority of the covering materials are obtained from the quarry itself—by hand labour. A certain amount of waste material from the nearby Mortar Plant is occasionally available for use.

One man is employed at this tip daily, and apart from days when the foreman requires his services otherwise, his time is largely devoted to the recovery of salvage. 75% of this attendant's time, at the tip, is chargeable to salvage.

A considerable quantity of soil was hauled to the Green Hammerton tip towards the end of the year using one of the old refuse wagons, in an attempt to commence final re-instatement of the tipped area.

There is no doubt that the time is approaching when some form of mechanical assistance will have to be considered such as a small tractor, for use on these tips. When not so used it could be employed on levelling other sewage works sites, mowing rubbish, hedge cutting, handling dried sludge and for general haulage purposes.

A start was made on chain link fencing part of the boundary of the Lingerfield quarry site, and by the end of the year 200 yds. had been completed.

It is unfortunate that a large proportion of the young saplings previously planted along the banks of the Lingerfield quarry have failed to root and some replanting will be necessary.

(c) Salvage.

There has been a reduction in the income from recovered salvage during this year, partly due to a fall in prices.

			£	s.	d.
1953	....	....	354	15	2
1954	....	....	387	9	9
1955	....	....	579	7	9
1956	....	....	777	19	2
1957	....	....	457	6	9
Total	....	....	2556	18	7

Analysed figures of recovered materials for the year ending 31st December, 1958 :—

		Tons	Cwts.	Qtr.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	....	27	1	3	—	191	7	3
Metals	....	15	—	—	—	77	14	0
Rags	....	4	1	3	2	80	0	7
Cullett	....	13	19	—	—	24	8	3
Tyres	....	(By lot)				3	0	0
Total	....					376	10	1

4. Housing.

(a) Existing Houses.

Of the 4,493 dwelling houses in the area, approximately 200 are considered to have “minor” defects and informal action by your Officers during the course of routine visits succeeded in 52 such sub-standard houses being remedied. A further 5 were remedied after service of formal notices under the Public Health Act.

Closing Orders were made in respect of 2 houses and a further house demolished under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957.

3 Certificates of disrepair were granted to occupiers and one cancelled, and a further undertaking to execute repairs was accepted and subsequently carried out by the owner.

There are no serious cases of overcrowding.

Every encouragement is given to property owners to avail themselves of “improvement grants” which leads to many houses

being renovated which would otherwise be left for formal action under the Housing Acts.

During the latter part of the year, 10 families were rehoused into Council Houses from condemned properties at Borough-bridge, Aldborough and Staveley.

Generally speaking the state of housing in the district is very good and steady progress was made during the year to secure improvement to the houses still requiring the remedying of minor defects. The impact of the increase in the rate of new building throughout the district again tended to slow down the routine examination of the older houses suffering from minor defects, but along with other routine your Officers devote as much time as possible to this aspect of housing.

(b) **New Houses.**

The main areas of new development were again Upper and Nether Poppleton and Killinghall; these villages enjoy the amenities of the nearby towns of York and Harrogate.

A large part of the time of your Officers and clerical staff has now to be devoted to the control of new building works, and there is no doubt that the rate of new building has far surpassed that of the immediate pre-war period. In spite of this, every attempt is made to inspect property during the course of construction as often as possible. Routine drain testing is carried out by the Rodent Officer but otherwise at least 4 visits are made to all property in the course of construction.

As evidence of the rate of development in the Poppleton area it is noted that over the past 10 year period the number of houses has increased by 91·3%.

By the end of the year the number of new houses completed was :—

By the Local Authority	....	....	....	....	10
By Private Enterprise	....	....	....	....	66
Private houses under construction at year end	....				55
Police Houses	....	....	....	....	3
Conversions	....	....	....	....	1
					<hr/>
					135
					<hr/>

5. Town & Country Planning & Building Control.

(a) Planning Applications.

The rate of deposit of plans for Bye-law and Planning approval continued to increase—an overall increase of 26% being noted on last year's figures.

Towards the end of the year one of your clerical assistants who dealt exclusively with plans secured another appointment ; the impact of this was felt by way of re-organisation of office duties having to take place. The amount of clerical work involved in dealing with the number of plans now deposited is as much as one clerk is capable of dealing with.

Plans deposited for approval under the Building					
Bye-laws	....	....	....	....	252
Applications for Planning consideration	....		....		176
Applications under Control of Advertisement					
Regulations	....	....	....	....	7
Total applications dealt with in 1958					<hr/> 435 <hr/>

Of the 176 applications for Planning approval it is interesting to note that 41 of these were “refused” and a further 42 approved “conditionally”.

In consequence of the 41 “refusals”—10 applicants “appealed” against the Council’s decision, and the Ministry ruled as follows :—

Appeals allowed	....	....	3
Appeals dismissed	....	....	4
Appeals withdrawn		....	3

Interviewing owners, architects and builders before and after the submission of plans and subsequent visits to siteworks occupied a very large proportion of the time of your Officers. Without the assistance of the Rodent Officer on matters of drain testing, footing and foundation inspections, sewer connections etc., building work would be an even greater burden on the Department.

Another factor which assists this “follow up” procedure is that the Council are fortunate in that with few exceptions builders operating in this district carry out work of a very good standard. The forthright and co-operative spirit, which exists with the

Officers, does much to ensure that the quality of building work carried out is of a good standard.

It would considerably assist the work of the department if your Officers had the facility of telephoning and interviewing owners, architects and builders in some degree of privacy. Both your technical officers carry out this side of their work in the "Drawing Office" which is shared jointly with the clerical staff. Such conditions are not conducive to accuracy, speed or efficiency to say nothing of the privacy which members of the general public expect when discussing their private problems.

(b) Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—Improvement Grants.

I am pleased to report that owners again responded to the Council's encouragement of applications for "improvement grants" and it is noted that there was a 21% increase over the number dealt with last year.

Each enquiry means a visit to the premises with the owner or builder to discuss preliminary details and suggest a scheme which the Council are likely to approve. Your Officers met owners, architects and builders on no less than 224 occasions during the year, which resulted in 56 applications being made and approved.

On receipt of a bona-fide application, the premises are again inspected to check final detail and assess repairs. Every job is separately priced within the Department to estimate the value of "improvement works". Although this adds to administrative work in dealing with grant applications, it is considered to be well worth while. It has the effect of equalizing the amount of money made available to owners carrying out similar work in any part of the district, and in the majority of cases works very well.

By the end of the year the position was as follows :—

Total applications received	....	....	....	56
Applications approved	....	....	....	56
Total value of grants approved	....	....	....	£10762
Average amount of grant per dwelling	....	....	....	£192

(c) Tents, Vans, Sheds and Caravans.

During the year there was a decline in the number of licenced caravans for individual occupation. Of the 14 approved caravans

only 8 are for permanent occupation, the remainder being used for occasional weekend and holiday purposes.

Every effort is made to discourage this type of development but advice and assistance is given to all intending applicants in order that caravans shall be sited as inconspicuously as possible, and so as not to offend the rural surroundings.

The following licenced sites (for over 2 caravans) are regularly inspected and conditions existing, are for the most part, very good :—

Location					Restricted Number of Caravans
Brearton	....	....	....	....	8
Hunsingore	....	....	....	....	20
Killinghall (summer months only)	....	....	....	....	12
Roecliffe	....	....	....	....	12
Scotton	....	....	....	....	20
				Total	72

6. Meat and Other Foods.

(a) Food Premises.

Conditions existing in all food premises throughout the area are regularly checked, along with other routine work, and it is now noted that a high standard of hygiene is practised in the majority.

In 20 premises the absence of proper washing facilities both for cleansing equipment and for personal hygiene seems to be the most common cause of these premises failing to comply with the regulations.

Continued informal action and representation is made to owners and occupiers to improve conditions and practices, and the response is very gratifying as the general public are becoming more and more hygiene conscious.

Whenever possible mobile shops are stopped and inspected and it is noted that there is a steady increase in this service, particularly in the more remote parts of the area.

There are 63 licenced premises in the district and all the larger hotels carrying out extensive catering were inspected regularly. Of the smaller licenced premises some do not yet comply with the regulations in that they do not possess proper washing facilities at the rear of the bar for the cleansing of glasses.

There are 30 premises, such as cafes, where meals are prepared, and a further 3 canteens run by the West Riding Education Authority for school dinners which are well equipped and satisfactorily managed.

Most of the cafes fall short of the standards laid down on minor points, and progress is gradually being made by continued representation to the owners concerned, to remedy these defects.

The position by the end of the year with regard to food premises was as follows :—

Bakehouses	....	..	....	4
Butcher's Shops	....	..	....	12
Slaughterhouses (licence )	..	....		8
Cafes (Snacks only)	.	....	....	9
Restaurant Kitchens	.	...	....	25
Licenced Premises	..	....	...	63
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	...	6
Wet Fish Shops	.		...	1*
School Canteens		..		3
Grocer's Shops	..	....	....	38
Sweets only		....	....	7
Clubs	..	....	....	2

* 2 of the Fried Fish Shops also sell Wet Fish

(b) Slaughterhouses.

The majority of slaughtering takes place in the larger slaughterhouse at Hampsthwaite which necessitates a daily visit for meat inspection purposes, including holiday periods. During the year 130 hours overtime was worked by your inspectors to maintain the 100% inspection of all carcase meat and offal. The remaining slaughtering takes place at the other 7 licenced slaughterhouses and is mainly confined to Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week.

In addition to daily meat inspection routine at Hampsthwaite your Officers are also appointed to act as Certification Officers for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under their Fat-stock Guarantee Scheme for the deadweight grading of pigs. The number of pigs graded during the year totalled 2,658 from which an income of £69 11s. 6d. was derived.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	1,041	179	72	3,260	7,042	11,594
Number inspected	1,041	179	72	3,260	7,042	11,594
All diseases except Tuberculosis—						
Whole carcasses condemned	4	2	2	11	7	26
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	62	8	9	12	36	120
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	6.3%	5.6%	5.5%	0.7%	0.6%	—
Tuberculosis only—						
Whole carcasses condemned	4	3	Nil	Nil	1	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	64	16	Nil	Nil	223	300
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	6.5%	10.6%	Nil	Nil	3.1%	—
Cysticercosis—						
Carcasses submitted for refrigeration ...	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6

This particular slaughterhouse is well equipped, having separate facilities for lairage, slaughtering and refrigeration and every attempt is made to deal with "casualty" slaughtering at this centre which is conveniently sited well away from dwelling houses. A very high standard of hygiene is practised in all slaughterhouses. Unfortunately 6 of the remaining premises are attached to Butcher's Shops, and not so well sited or laid out in relation to adjoining dwellings.

Carcase meat, organs and offal rejected by your inspectors as unfit for human consumption during the year :—

Affected with Tuberculosis	....	6,798 lbs.
All other diseases	....	4,872 lbs.
Total condemnation	....	5 Ton 4 Cwt. 22 Lbs.

Condemned meat, after staining, is removed from each slaughterhouse under the supervision of the Council's staff and suitably disposed of, the income from which totalled £120.

It is noticeable during routine meat inspecting, and proved when the statistics on the following analysis are examined, that there is a tendency for the incidence of disease in carcase meat and offal to be steadily declining. It will be seen that the percentage of pigs affected with Tuberculosis is 3.1% compared with 4.65% last year and that the incidence of "other diseases" in pigs is down to 0.6% compared with 2.47% in 1957.

(c) Butchers' Shops.

There are 12 butchers' shops, 6 of which have a slaughterhouse adjacent and 9 of which are used for the manufacture of meat products and are, therefore, registered.

(d) Ice Cream Premises.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the district, but 8 new premises were registered during the year for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice cream, bringing the total up to 50 registered premises.

(e) Milk Supply.

Dealers premises are inspected along with other routine work, and generally speaking, the conditions existing at these premises are quite satisfactory.

Routine milk sampling cannot be carried out to any large extent due to shortage of staff.

Number of licences in force for :—

				Dealers	Supplementary
Tuberculin Tested Milk	....			9	13
Pasteurised	....	....		8	13
Sterilised	....	....	....	Nil	5

7. **Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

Routine inspection of premises by the Council’s Rodent Officer was again largely devoted to farms and agricultural properties. This work is carried out on a part-time basis, along with drain testing and other works incidental to the Department. During the year 820 inspections were carried out :—

Land and works under the jurisdiction of the Local Authority							
	....	....	....	....	....	....	88
Private Dwellings	....	....	....	....	....	....	31
Business Premises		....	....	....	....	....	47
Farms	....	....	....	....	....	....	654
							<hr/> 820 <hr/>

Initial visits were made as follows :—

Local Authority properties and land	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Dwellings	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Business Premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Farms	....	....	....	....	....	....	408
							<hr/> 462 <hr/>

Of this total of 462 “initial visits,” infestations in varying degrees were found to exist at 131 premises and all were treated with satisfactory results. In the case of 2 farms the owners elected to carry out the work themselves using proprietary brands of war-farin. The income from treatments carried out by the Council amounted to £141 13s. 0d., and the minimum charge per treatment was maintained at 35/- for the fifth consecutive year. This has only been possible due to the reduction in the cost of poisons and baits.

In November the Council renewed the Rodent Officer's van with a new Fordson 5 Cwt. and entered into an agreement for the automatic annual exchange of this vehicle on a similar basis to that operating with the General Foreman's van.

8. Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

The number of premises registered is now 103 to which 50 visits were made to ensure that the relative provisions of the Acts were being complied with. Defects were found to exist in 14 cases, 12 of which were remedied after service of informal notice.

Two "Means of Escape in Case of Fire" certificates were issued during the year, in conjunction with the Fire Service.

9. Petroleum Consolidated Regulations.

There are a total of 64 premises licenced to store petroleum spirit. The majority of these licences are granted in favour of underground storage tanks, all of which comply with current legislation apart from some of the older installations which have yet to be fitted with "limiting devices". The licences cover the storage of 88,000 gallons of petroleum spirit.

I am indebted to the Fire Service and their Officers for the assistance given to the Department during the year. All new applications for the siting and construction of storage tanks are now referred to the Fire Service, who advise and assist in the supervision of works in progress and the testing of installations on completion.

10. Local Land Charges—Requisition for Official Search.

There was again a steady flow of applications forwarded from the Clerk's Department for requisition for information in relation to properties changing hands, and during the year a total of 267 applications were dealt with. This work would be speeded up if the Legal Profession, when making application for this information, would furnish in every case an accurate site plan in order that the property could be identified quickly.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1958

Parishes	Council Houses	Private Houses	Business Premises with living accom.	Total Dwellings	Estimated Population	Housing		Water Supplies	
						Demolition Orders	Closing Orders	Population Mains	Supplied by Standpipes
Allerton-Mauleverer-with-Hopperton	—	40	2	42	163	—	—	133	
Arkendale	4	33	3	40	132	—	—	128	
Boroughbridge	142	375	66	583	2041	9	1	2018	
Brearton	—	43	3	46	144	—	—	123	
Burton Leonard	16	140	8	164	451	6	—	401	7
Cattal	—	38	—	38	144	—	—	138	
Coneythorpe & Claretton	—	13	2	15	46	—	—	27	
Copgrove	—	24	—	24	66	—	—	57	
Dunsforth Lower	—	21	1	22	113	—	—	166	
Dunsforth Upper-with-Branton Green	4	49	—	53	191	—	—	191	
Farnham	—	42	1	43	121	—	—	117	
Fellcliffe	—	80	4	84	298	—	—	196	
Ferrensby	12	30	3	45	136	—	—	136	
Flaxby	4	10	—	14	55	—	—	50	
Follifoot	28	96	4	128	400	—	1	392	
Goldsbrough	6	47	2	55	178	—	—	178	
Great Ouseburn	20	69	8	97	270	—	—	255	
Great Ribston-with-Walshford	—	38	1	39	144	—	—	137	4
Green Hammerton	51	114	6	171	592	—	—	580	
Hampsthwaite	37	156	7	200	642	—	—	624	
Haverah Park	—	12	—	12	54	—	—	48	
Hessay	6	25	—	31	117	—	—	113	
Hunsingore	4	35	3	42	131	—	—	119	
Killinghall	54	417	8	479	2576	3	1	2556	
Kirby Hall	—	10	—	10	31	—	—	28	
Kirk Hammerton	27	101	8	136	402	—	—	390	
Knapton	—	46	1	47	153	2	—	131	
	415	2104	141	2660	9791	20	3	9372	11

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1958—Continued

Parishes	Council Houses	Private Houses	Business Premises with living accom.	Total Dwellings	Estimated Population	Housing		Water Supplies	
						Demolition Orders	Closing Orders	Population Mains	Supplied by Standpipes
B/Forward	415	2104	141	2660	9791	20	3	9372	11
Knaresborough Outer	—	22	—	22	92	—	—	76	
Little Ouseburn	14	49	4	67	206	—	—	196	
Marton-with-Grafton	20	97	4	121	385	4	—	365	
Moor Monkton	4	44	3	51	192	4	—	180	
Nidd	2	40	1	43	147	—	—	Private	
Nun Monkton	10	72	1	83	261	—	—	238	
Pannal (Beckwithshaw)	—	87	3	90	282	—	—	234	
Plompton	—	34	1	35	135	—	—	127	
Poppleton Nether	47	135	3	185	659	4	—	647	
Poppleton Upper	46	303	5	354	1131	—	1	1119	
Ripley	—	61	5	66	201	—	—	Private	
Roecliffe	3	58	2	63	211	—	—	202	
Rufforth	21	58	2	81	410	1	—	356	
Scotton	14	114	3	131	450	—	—	445	
Scriven	—	39	1	40	204	—	—	204	
Stainley-with-Cayton	8	50	1	59	220	—	—	Private	2
Staveley	34	66	3	103	303	3	2	295	
Thornville	—	7	—	7	20	—	—	20	
Thorpe Underwoods	4	32	—	36	133	—	—	111	
Walkingham Hill-with-Oceaney	—	9	—	9	28	—	—	Private	
Westwick	—	3	—	3	14	—	—	9	
Whixley	50	121	8	179	819	—	—	819	
Widdington	—	5	—	5	22	—	—	16	
	692	3610	191	4493	16316	36	6	14,026	13

(Registrar General's Estimate of Population Mid. 1958—16,330)

